

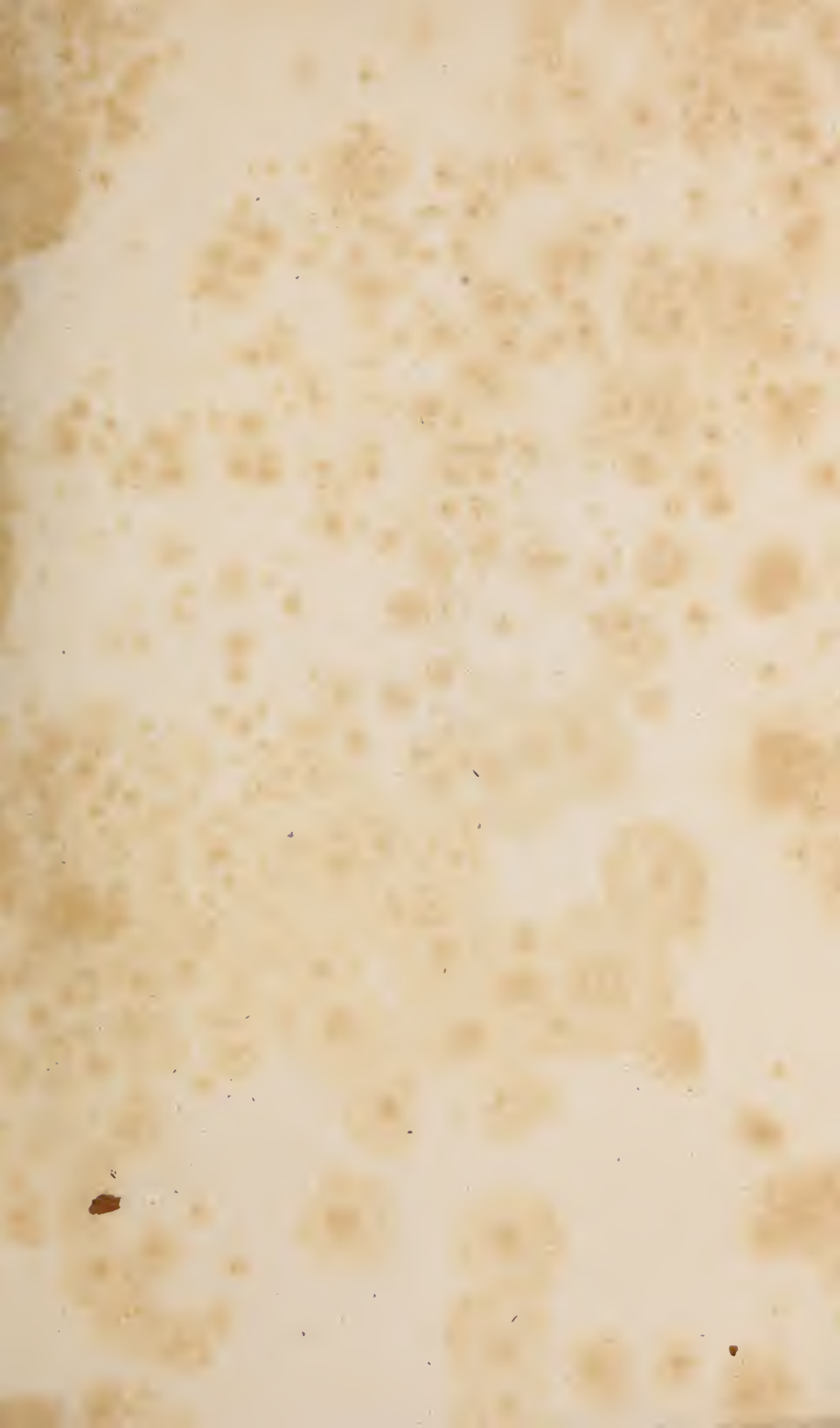
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1844.

[NO. 8.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the able Report of the NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY. They cannot fail to perceive in it sound judgment, forcible reasoning and unanswerable argument. It is written in Dr. Carroll's most felicitous style and with his usual point and pungency. We need not therefore ask for it a perusal by the friends of Colonization. They will find in it a rich treat for both intellect and heart. But we will ask them when they have read it to hand it to their friends and ask them to read—and to give it a general circulation.

REPORT.

In presenting to the Society this their Annual Report, the Board of Managers regard it as alike their duty and their privilege to acknowledge with profound gratitude the fostering care of God, and to recognize his benignant hand in the blessings which the officers and members of the Society have enjoyed during the past year. No accents of sorrow over the decease of any of our officers need mingle in the joyous sounds of congratulation with which we hail the Society and its friends on the recurrence of this twelfth anniversary. True, the past year has not been characterized by the extended, permanent, energetic, and efficient exertions which the exigences of the Society demanded. This resulted mainly from the want of a Corresponding Secretary and General Agent; that of fice having been vacant the greater part of the year. This Society, in common with other benevolent associations for the spread of the Gospel and the furtherance of human happiness, has felt that disastrous curtailment of charitable contributions, resulting from the unexampled pecuniary perplexities of this country for some time past. But we believe that the past year has been strikingly characterized by returning confidence, and rekindling hopes in respect to the great scheme of African colonization. The friends of this scheme have had their faith and patience tried. A spirit of fierce and uncompromising hostility has persecuted this blessed cause through a course of years, and employed against it, with untiring zeal, every weapon which the subtlety and ingenuity of opponents could invent. This has led many Christian minds to a re-examination of the whole enterprise of African Colonization—to inquire into its origin, ascertain its genius, and examine its results, as far as its progress has developed

them; and the consequence has been, a re-established confidence in it and renovated hopes of its ultimate success and triumph. Notwithstanding all the opprobrium so gratuitously thrown upon it, the friends of this cause can find ground of confidence in the stability and success of the Colonization enterprise from the very spirit in which it originated. It was not prejudice against color—it was not the desire that slaves might be held more securely, by the removal of the free blacks from amongst them; nor that the price of those in bondage might be enhanced by the emancipation of some of their number. It was not for political or commercial purposes. These were not the motives; *this was not* the spirit in which the enterprise of African Colonization originated. The first great conception of this scheme was formed by the benevolent, devout Dr. Finley; and no one can contemplate the workings of his holy mind, when originating this plan, without a subduing, an almost sublime impression of the purity of his motives, of the exalted sympathies, and the lofty and expansive philanthropy that swayed him. He yearned in Christlike compassion over the hapless colored man, and groaned and travailed for his social, political, and religious redemption. The fire that burned in his own bosom soon caught and kindled in others, and he drew to his aid kindred high-born spirits. The cries of S. J. Mills ascended to heaven for this cause, and his heart beat high in aspirations for its success just before he retired from this world to his rest in glory. Colonization *originated* in the counsels, the prayers, the tears, the hopes, and holy desires of a group of patriotic, humane, philanthropic *Christian* minds, that would add dignity to any nation that could claim them as her citizens and her sons. In its very commencement this work seems to have been of God, and it is not to be overthrown by the capricious jostlings of every wind of doctrine or wayward burst of popular feeling. Faith and prayer, confidence and hope in God, have grafted it from the first “into the good olive tree”—have rooted and grounded it in those immutable and eternal principles of truth and right, which will secure its vitality and growth when exotics by its side shall have withered and passed away.

The friends of this cause find a ground of confidence in its stability and success, from *the great principles of our nature to which it appeals.*

Had the cause of African Colonization addressed the unworthy motives, the prejudices, and base passions of our nature, as it has been slanderously affirmed to have done, the lapse of a quarter of a century would not have been necessary to have bereft it of all the interest and sympathies of a Christian community, and consigned it to an ignominious oblivion. Indeed this was the destiny confidently predicted of it ten years ago. But this cause has shown a *tenacity* of life invincible by all the destructive elements let loose upon it in the infancy and feebleness of its existence. And it has maintained a successful struggle against the most fearful odds, simply because this scheme from the first has appealed to the calmer, loftier, and more enduring principles of our nature, and has anchored its convictions in *reason* and *conscience*, instead of enlisting fancy and fanatical excitability. It appeals to our *natural sense of justice.* The colored man, whom it aims to benefit, has been grievously wronged. His fathers have been torn from a country fitted by Providence to be the congenial home of the African, and there is not one of that race in this country now, but is

suffering innumerable evils as the consequence of the bondage to which his ancestry have been subjected, Our fathers participated in the crime of enslaving them, enjoyed the fruits of their cheerless industry, and died without doing justice to them. We, their sons, have succeeded to their inheritance and their responsibilities. We too, even in the North, enjoy at this moment the results of the toil and tears, the exile and bondage, of the colored man. We owe a debt of *justice* to him. He has obtained a judgment against us in heaven's high chancery. We must cancel this by kind returns to him in *this* world, or take the penal consequences of our delinquency in the future.

This scheme of African Colonization proposes to make some reparation for his wrongs. It aims to restore him to his father-land, where his freedom will be something more to him than a mere *tantalizing name* for his *practical* disfranchisement of the rights—social, civil, and political—that belong to him by nature as a man. It aims to elevate him, and to do all at present possible to reinstate him in the dignity and secure to him the privileges of a freeman! Hence this cause appeals to our *instinctive sense of justice*, and brings the strong convictions of *right* to sustain its claims.

It appeals to our HUMANITY. Without strangely perverting the constitution which God has given us, we cannot avoid feeling a deep, and sometimes even a tragic, interest in the sorrows and sufferings of our fellow-men. It is on the supposition that the human mind naturally possesses the susceptibility of pity and kindred tender emotions, that we can account for the existence of the drama, and the influence which the representation of *fictitious* distress exerts on the populace. And perhaps it is the misfortune of the Colonization cause in these days of *morbid* sensibility that it makes its appeal to our humanity from scenes of *real* distress only. Did it create *imaginary* woes, and dress them out in the tragic habiliments of romance, and invest them with some degree of that concealment and mystery which Burke says is an element of the sublime, it would doubtless excite a much stronger temporary emotion. But from real, humble, homely, every-day suffering, our cause makes its appeal to that calm and sober humanity which is a lasting and reliable principle of our nature. We go into the veritable history of aggrieved, injured, wronged, bleeding Africa. We see her, like the Daughter of Zion, sitting in sackcloth and ashes, weeping unavailing and inconsolable tears over her despoiled and hapless children. The heartless rapacity of the white man has torn them from her palpitating bosom, and afflicted on them for centuries the aggregated ills of exile and bondage. There is no humiliation and servile submission—no hardships of unrequited, compulsory toil—no insult and indignity to unprotected weakness—no privation, wrong, and degradation of involuntary vassalage, to which the ill-starred sons and daughters of Africa have not been subjected. Their cruel destiny is one of the profoundest mysteries in the administration of God's righteous providence over our world! The condition of those who are nominally free in this country is one over which common humanity might weep. They are overshadowed by the superior intelligence of the white man, jostled out of mercantile and mechanical enterprise, and even out of the humblest department of labor, by the competition of the privileged whites. *Prac-*

tically deprived of social, civil, and political equality, and their feet made fast in the stocks of an arbitrary and iron caste, they are confined to a position in society here, which excludes those hopes and aspirations that create the very sunshine and *vital* warmth of man's terrestrial existence! From out this region and shadow of social death, these oppressed sons and daughters of Ethiopia stretch forth their hands to us, and with the lines of a sorrow and anguish which centuries of wrong and outrage have at length stereotyped upon their countenances, they look imploringly to us for help. And no strength of prejudice can render their appeal wholly powerless. There is a native humanity, in many cases sanctified by religion, which will respond to that appeal, and gird itself to the performance of its kind offices to the colored man *through the medium of Colonization*, till some better scheme for the accomplishment of its beneficent work shall have been devised. But this cause appeals not less to our *benevolence* than to our justice and humanity. The law of love is the law of our social and rational nature. We are so constituted as to be capable of caring for and desiring the happiness of our fellow-men. And while Christianity survives, this benevolence, which is one of its primary elements, must remain. And if it be the characteristic of this benevolence, to be *impartial* in its desires, and to yearn and long for the happiness of *all* mankind, can it ever overlook the condition of the colored man in this country, or the millions of his brethren in Africa? That benevolence which has planned for the mitigation of suffering and the promotion of human comfort in the institution of hospitals, retreats, asylums, and all the various provisions for the destitute and the wretched—that benevolence which has grasped the wide world as its field, and imprinted on the shores of every sea and on the sands of every desert the tracks of its missionaries to the heathen, by what *fatality* should it be blind and insensible to the condition of the colored man? He is a man, susceptible of intellectual, social, and religious happiness—with all the capacities of our common nature as keenly alive to personal suffering or enjoyment as we are. He is capable of improvement, is governed by the same laws of being, and can feel all the impulses and aspirations common to the human mind. The fact that he is now suffering a degradation and misery, the sad inheritance of ancestral slavery, ought only to bring him into a more intimate sympathy with that benevolence which yearns over the wretched and seeks their happiness. Now, as the scheme of Colonization contemplates his benefit, promises to place him in circumstances where he will not be trammelled in his natural pursuit of happiness—where a thousand genial influences will visit him, denied to his condition amongst us;—and as this scheme furnishes the best means yet practically tested to promote the colored man's highest good, the steady, sober principle of *Christian* benevolence will avail itself of *Colonization*, and, for the present, do what it can through this medium to further the great interest of this injured portion of the human family. Prejudice and misrepresentation, or theories full of fallacious hopes, may cause this great principle of benevolence to pause in momentary perplexity on its way. But that it will ever sit down idly, and permit the present generation of colored people here and in Africa to pass from earth unblest by its efforts to fulfil to them the great law of love, is morally impossible. Its inherent

energies will not permit it to slumber over their mournful condition and destiny, dreaming of a *social* millenium at hand when, as by magic, the colored race will be disenthralled and elevated to the dignity, the rights, privileges, and enjoyments of freemen. No! activity, *irrepressible activity*, is an essential element of benevolence. And after its temporary distraction, diversions, and disappointments in other schemes for benefiting the colored man, it will return to Colonization, as the best and only practicable plan yet devised to mollify, at least with ointment, the wounds of suffering Africa; and will urge on its celestial work of charity through this medium. Unremitting *exertion* supplies the very joys of benevolence throughout the Universe!

"An angel's wing would tire, if long at rest—
And God himself *inactive* were not blest."

These are rational grounds of confidence in the ultimate success and triumph of the cause of African Colonization. Nor is this mere theory—facts in the history of this cause for the past year, amply confirm these views. The providence of God, for the last year and a half, has wrought most signally in answering the oft-repeated and specious objections to this cause. How often has it been confidently affirmed, that Colonization "*rivets the fetters of the slave!*" And yet the numbers that have been emancipated, through the operations and influence of this scheme, the last few years, are greatly increased, and the spirit of a *rational* and *safe* emancipation is spreading with an almost incredible rapidity and power. It is a new and affecting *fact* in the history of Colonization, that at this hour there is a willingness on the part of masters to liberate more slaves than can be received and provided for by all the resources of the American Colonization Society, and its Auxiliaries. There are more than one hundred now in the single State of Virginia, trained and fitted for their freedom, whose redemption is delayed simply by the want of adequate means to convey them to their home of freedom, and provide for their temporary wants there. It has been said that Colonization could not in any reasonable time remove the colored people of this country, had it at command all the shipping and all the governmental resources of the nation. And yet the actual statistics of the slave-trade for the last few years show that half a million are enslaved by it every year; and that, with all the capital necessary, and all the disadvantages under which this inhuman and piratical traffic is carried on, being hunted on every sea by the armed vessels of Great Britain and America, still it can, in the short space of five years, make precisely as many slaves as are now held by all the slave-holding States of this Union. What a reproach, that the Christian benevolence and liberality of this nation, untrammelled as it is, and with all its facilities, cannot prove as efficient and successful as the brutal cupidity of slave-trading, plied as it is under the indignant scowl of Christendom, branded as piracy, and hunted down by the armed squadrons of powerful nations!

It has recently been said, too, with an air of contempt, that Colonization is "an obsolete idea," an "exploded humbug!" As an answer to this, the providence of God has recently given this cause a hearing in the Congress of this nation, by the admirable report of Hon. J. P. Kennedy,

from the Committee of Commerce, in which that gentleman, of neither obsolete ideas nor gullibility to be humbugged, speaks in the following terms respecting the enterprise.

[For want of room we are compelled to omit some passages in this part of the Report. They are made up mainly of *extracts* from the Report of Mr. Kennedy and the correspondence between our Government and England on the subject of Liberia, with which our readers are already familiar.]

That great and vital point on which the solicitude and the fears of the friends of Colonization have so long centred, is at length gained by the virtual commitment of two of the most powerful nations in Christendom, for the protection of the colonies of Liberia. The recent doings of the American squadron on the African coast, and the numerous treaties entered into with the native tribes within the last few months, confirm our confidence in the complete and lasting security of the colonies.

God, in the movements of his providence, has interposed lately to vindicate this cause from the charge of being unfriendly to Christian Missions. For, while one mission has been removed from Cape Palmas from political causes, two have been planted there in its stead; and Christian instruction and healthful evangelic influence are more prevalent in the colony now than at any time since its foundation. The great evangelic aspect of this enterprise, which has always been the rallying point for the prayers, hopes, and aspiration of Christians respecting Africa, has grown brighter and fuller of promise by all the recent events in the moral history of the colonies. There are 1474 members of Christian churches there—a greater number in proportion to the entire population than could be found in many parts of our own privileged country.

In reference to the observance of the Sabbath there, a witness whose testimony will not be disputed, nor suspected of partiality by any who know him, writes from Monrovia, under date of 17th January, 1844, as follows:—"And on the holy Sabbath, one cannot but observe with pleasure the manner in which that day is kept. Never in my life, in any community, have I witnessed more solemnity, more reverence, and apparently more genuine religious feeling on the Sabbath day, than I have observed in Monrovia." What an influence a community with its Sabbaths, its sanctuaries, its church members, and its intelligent Christian spirit like this, must ultimately exert on the spiritual and eternal interest and destinies of Africa! Yet the enterprise which has located such a community, and planted its institutions there, is the one which professors of religion in this country have found it to their account to traduce, or destroy confidence in it, and to endeavor to overwhelm it, by an odium never attempted to be cast on the most misguided and unsuccessful efforts of modern philanthropy!! But we render devout thanks to God, whose providence has recently so signally interposed to put this cause beyond the reach of their ill-judged opposition!

Vigorous efforts have been made lately to establish primary schools, throughout the colony, and the paragraph of Governor Roberts's message to the Colonial Legislature, on this subject, would be creditable to the head and the heart of the Executive of any State in the Union. Five

hundred and sixty-two children of the colony are now receiving elementary instruction, and the number of native children sent to be taught in the arts of civilization, and in the principles of Christianity, is constantly increasing. The High School at Factory Island is still in operation, and vigorous efforts are being made to place it on a permanent foundation. Commerce and agriculture are steadily advancing; and from the recent treaties with the natives, and the recent purchase of an important line of coast, embracing some good harbors, the commercial prospects of the colony are becoming highly encouraging. That these are not mere vague assertions, the late despatches from Gov. Roberts, and the unsolicited testimony of the officers of the American squadron, on the coast of Africa, abundantly prove. To some of this testimony we must now refer for the confirmation of these statements. Capt. Mayo, of the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, says: "The people of our colony at Liberia have turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded beyond any thing to be reasonably expected. I am frank to say, as a Sotherner and a slave-holder, I have been opposed to the Colonization Society; but I am now equally frank in saying that I advocate it, and do recommend it to all slave-holders and others as the only way of getting the blacks removed from us. Be pleased to put my name on the list of subscribers to the Colonization Society, as one of its warmest advocates." An officer of the U. S. ship *Saratoga* adds his testimony, in a letter to a friend, in the following language: "And now, by your leave, I will say something of the colony, as it appears to me, who have no particular interest in the matter. I have been often into the houses of the poor as well as the richer inhabitants—have talked with the new emigrant and the old colonists," and he then adds, as the result of his own personal observation: "Industry, economy, patience, and temperance, are indispensable here as elsewhere. Without them little can be done, but with them I do solemnly believe that the colored man is far, very far, better situated in Africa than in any part of America. I am much mistaken if one in twenty of the colonists, who have been here two years, could be induced in any way to relinquish Africa, and return to spend their lives in America." The following is his testimony respecting Gov. Roberts, the present *colored* Governor of Liberia. He is the first fruits of colonial education and training. He left here when a lad, and has risen under the generous influences of the scheme of Colonization, and the institutions of Liberia, to an eminence which renders the following but a just tribute to his worth: "In Gov. R. the colony have a man whose place cannot be supplied. I have seen him at his own table, on board ship for weeks, as a guest, presiding in court as judge, in council with the natives, and on the battle field. But I never saw him loose his self-possession for a moment. He was always dignified, gentlemanly, sensible, and firm. He is universally respected in the squadron." Dr. Lugenbeel, a gentleman of high moral worth and great discrimination, writing from Liberia since the commencement of the present year, says: "The colony is certainly in a prosperous condition at present. Since the memorable Gay-toombie war, four years ago, during the administration of the brave and noble, the beloved and lamented Buchanan, peace has reigned throughout our borders, and commerce and agriculture have been steadily progressing." "The citizens

of Liberia can and do live far more comfortably than the free colored people do in the United States." "In visiting this place, (Monrovia,) a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance. A citizen of the United States, in whatever section of the Union he may reside, in visiting Liberia, will very soon find his former prejudices (if he had any) giving way. This I have seen fully exemplified in the repeated visits of the officers of the American squadron stationed here, several of whom are slave-holders from the Southern States."

Now, in view of all the facts respecting the present condition of the Colonies of Liberia—facts substantiated by separate, impartial, and unsolicited testimony, sufficient to confound and overwhelm, if it cannot convince, prejudiced skepticism itself,—may we not herald it to *the world*, that the great experiment of African Colonization is *triumphantly successful*? The grand problem, how to bless the neediest and most miserable quarter of the globe *is solved*, and the dawn of Africa's social, political, and religious redemption, has broken at last upon the promontories of her own sea-girt shore. And after the struggles and conflicts, the troubles and disasters, the persecutions and unrelenting hostility, which this cause has had to encounter, and over which it has at length triumphed, would it not be an unparalled and an unpardonable oversight in the philanthropy and Christian benevolence of this country, to withdraw any portion of their zeal and their patronage now, at the very moment when the buoyant hopes and brightening prospects of present success are impelling it onward to its ulterior and glorious achievements for Africa? We call upon all the friends of the colored race to rally anew to effort, to gird themselves afresh to the work, and never to relax a nerve or a muscle till the light of civilization and Christianity shall not only gild the shores, but glitter on the forests of the interior of Africa, and the song of freedom, and the shouts of salvation and praise be echoed from every mountain top, and reverberate through every valley of that vast darkened continent!

The following is an Abstract of the Treasurer's Report for the past yea

DR. MOSES ALLEN *in account with* NEW-YORK STATE COL. SOCIETY. CR.

To Cash paid Sundries, . . .	\$2,333 53	By Cash Received, . . .	\$3,044 66
To Balance,	711 13		
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	\$3,044 66		

Audited, in detail, by

SILAS BROWN, } *Com*
G. P. DISOSWAY, } *mittee.*

The following is the list of Officers for the ensuing year:

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DAVID M. REESE, M. D.	Recording Secretary,

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MOSES ALLEN, Esq.	W. R. ALLEN, Esq.
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LIBERIA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Legislative Council.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with peculiar satisfaction that I meet the sixth Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia,—assembled for the first time in these walls, and occupying this hall, erected and fitted, at considerable expense, for the use of the Representatives of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Heretofore, we have been compelled, at every meeting of the Legislature, to borrow from religious denominations the use of their houses, in which to hold our meetings. Notwithstanding, in every instance, the request has been readily granted and but little inconvenience has been experienced in this particular; still, this dependence of having to borrow, year after year, a house in which to assemble the Council, whose duty it is to arbitrate and transact the most important concerns connected with the public weal, has been deeply humiliating to my feelings; and I presume not less so to the feelings of those gentlemen who have been associated with me from time to time, in the discharge of these important trusts. And I have no doubt it was this feeling that actuated the citizens generally,

to exert themselves, as they have so nobly done, to erect this edifice for your accommodation.

In meeting you again, gentlemen, I feel much satisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations, on the favorable prospects which continue to distinguish our public affairs. The rising credit and respectability of our colony, and the general increasing interest manifesting in our favor abroad—particularly in the United States—and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are blessed at home, are considerations, auspicious, in an eminent degree, to our general prosperity.

I am happy to inform you, that since the last session of the Legislature, nothing of importance has occurred to disturb our friendly relations with the native tribes around us; peace has been steadily maintained; and I believe a better understanding never existed than at the present time between this government and our African neighbors. And, generally from a conviction that we consider them almost a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests. The attachment of the natives is gaining strength daily, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them. They continue to refer to the authorities of the colony, for the adjustment of all their important disputes; and, I believe, in every instance, we have succeeded in settling them amicably; thereby preventing wars and great calamities, that would necessarily follow. I would remark here, that the dispute, which threatened to involve the whole Goulah country in a cruel war with the Condoes—referred to the last Legislature, by Ballasada, a Goulah chief—in regard to the seizure and threat to murder six men belonging to this tribe, by Gogominah of Boporah, has been happily settled, by the timely interposition of this government. That the influence of the colony is extending rapidly into the interior and along the coast, there can be no question.

I have to report to you, that during the past year, I have concluded treaties of alliance, amity and trade, with several of the native tribes, both in the interior and on the sea coast. And, notwithstanding but little immediate advantage may be expected to result to the citizens of this Commonwealth by these treaties; still they will have the effect of bringing the natives into a closer connexion with the colony,—cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt ultimately have the happy effect of drawing them from their present condition of heathenism and idolatry, to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship, and to be identified with us in laws and government. I have not failed, in my intercourse with the native chiefs, particularly those on the sea-board, to introduce to them the subject of colonial jurisdiction, and to obtain from them an expression in regard to the purchase, by the Colonization Society, of the entire coast from Cape mount to Cape Palmas. In almost every instance, the question has been favorably received; and if means had been within my reach, instead of securing only ten, I could have purchased more than one hundred miles of sea-coast, the past year. The resources of the Society, however, have not been sufficient to enable them to make an adequate appropriation for the purchase of territory. They are, nevertheless, fully awake to its importance; and are now making strenuous efforts to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to that especial purpose. Should they succeed—and I

do most earnestly hope they may—in another year, we may own the entire coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; excepting Garraway,—and that too may fall into our hands; as I understand the French have not concluded their agreement with the natives of that place; and it may be, that finding it a place of but little importance, except for the purchase of rice, they intend to abandon it. If not so, the French Government may be induced to relinquish their claim in our favor.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be able to announce to you, that no difficulty has arisen between the colonial authorities and foreign traders during the past year. Most of the merchants and traders, visiting the coast at this present time, seem well disposed towards the colony. The fact is, the commerce of the colony is increasing so rapidly, and presenting such inducements to foreign traders, that they find it to their interest to trade almost exclusively with the colonial settlements: therefore, whatever may be their feelings or prejudices in regard to us, interest prompts them to respect our laws, and maintain a good understanding with the colonial authorities.

Sensible of the great inconvenience that has grown out of the detached manner in which the Acts of the Legislature have been published, from time to time; and, in some instances, important ordinances entirely omitted, thereby creating considerable difficulty and misunderstanding between citizens; I lost no time in carrying into effect a resolution of the last Legislature, authorizing the revision and compilation of the statutes of the Colony. And I am happy to be able to inform you that the work has been faithfully accomplished; and we have now, published in the most concise and comprehensive form, all the statute laws of the Commonwealth.

It is pleasing to me to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been established, promise to be adequate to their objects; (except for the support of public schools;) and if no unforeseen exigency occurs, they will enable us to complete such public buildings, as are now in progress; and to make such improvements in the colony, as the public exigencies require.

I would here call your attention, gentlemen, to the propriety of making an appropriation for the erection, immediately, in some eligible place, in each of the counties, of a magazine, where merchants and traders should be compelled, under suitable regulations to deposit all powder imported into the colony; except, of course, such quantities as may be required for samples. Merchants, at present, are in the habit of keeping large quantities of powder in their ware-houses, which must be admitted by all, is dangerous to the lives and property of their neighbors, and scarcely less so to the citizens in general. Were it necessary for me to say more on this subject, to convince you of its importance, I could recount to you instances that would make the stoutest heart recoil; where the lives and property of individuals have been placed in the most imminent danger, and to all human appearance, only miraculously preserved.

I would also call your attention to the great inconvenience experienced by a large portion of our citizens, for the want of a suitable market-house in the town of Monrovia, the principal market town in this part of the Commonwealth, and where colonists from the frontier settlements, and

natives from the interior resort to dispose of their produce. A small appropriation will be sufficient to erect such a building as is required; and under proper regulation and management, may be made to yield, in a short time a handsome revenue to the government.

I am happy to inform you gentlemen, that during the past year, the commerce and trade of the colony have increased to an almost incredible degree, and are still increasing. According to official returns, the imports for the quarter ending 30th December last, exceed forty thousand dollars. Our merchants are encouraged to extend their operations, and to develop as fast as possible, the immense resources of this country. It is known to you, that heretofore our traders have had to contend with many disadvantages, and have been compelled to submit to the most vexatious impositions, in prosecuting their trade along the coast; but by an indomitable perseverance, they have overcome most of these difficulties, and are now looking forward to better times, and making such arrangements abroad, as will enable them to compete more successfully with foreign traders.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. Agriculture is in a steady progressive state, and continues to be a subject of much interest to many of our citizens. It is calling up in a greater degree than formerly the attention of men of capital; and when such improvements have been introduced, as the present system requires, it will doubtless become a general source of affluence.

One of the principal evils which have hitherto impeded the progress of agriculture in the colony, is the want of permanence in the improvements of the soil. Our farmers generally are not in possession of sufficient means to restrain the natural growth of vegetation; and on being removed, it returns in a short time, so as to reduce their farms to a state as difficult of improvement, as the original forest. They are therefore unable to give a permanent value to their farms, or to increase them, by successive additions; and consequently fixed real estate in land exists but to a limited extent. The importance of this kind of property renders the magnitude of the evil apparent. It is the basis of prosperity in every community,—the chief source of support to the institutions of society,—and the best security for the permanence of a new colony. In order to retain lands in a state of permanent improvement, one of the most advantageous means is the grazing of live stock. It requires but little labor, tends to promote the health of the colony by repressing the rank growth of vegetation, and furnishes a supply of wholesome food; and by supplying animals for labor, removes the chief obstacles to the extensive growth of the staple productions of the climate. The remarkable advantages which are peculiar to warm climates for this kind of husbandry, and the great difficulty with the present means of tilling the land, are equally obvious; and the only reason that can be assigned for the neglect of cattle grazing in the colony, is the want of enclosures. This want can only be supplied, effectually, by raising lime hedge. Some of our farmers, especially in Montserrado county have expended considerable sums, in ditching their estates; but the result has not proved effectual. In Bassa County, the people adopted a different plan; and many of them now have their lots enclosed with permanent lime fences; and it is found that an excellent lime hedge may

be formed in two years, and at an expense not exceeding fifteen cents a rod. To encourage the cultivation of hedge, instead of requiring immigrants to build houses of certain kind of materials, &c., &c., I have proposed to give title deeds for all such farms, which shall be sufficiently hedged; and I would suggest that further facilities be afforded to farmers, in the introduction of this improvement; by establishing in each county a large nursery of lime plants, from which a supply may be obtained, at a moderate price.

It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure, to have been able to congratulate you on the establishment of public schools throughout the Commonwealth. But the appropriations made at the last Legislature have been found entirely inadequate for the purpose. The wants of the community demand that public provision should be made for defraying a large part of the expense of a system of public schools, provided that the remainder be paid by private persons; and that means be established, without delay, for supplying the most rational, efficient and thorough system of tuition and moral training. In this age of improvement, almost every plan that could be devised has been put in operation, for the support of public instruction; and we may do well, on this subject, to attend to the lights of experience. In New England, free schools have been endowed by benefactions from individuals; and all sorts of property are taxed for their support. For the same purposes, grants of lands have been frequently made; and in some of the new States one thirty-sixth of all lands are devoted to this object. If a public fund could be originated here we might reasonably expect efficient aid from our friends at a distance. Where this subject has excited general attention, it has been common for individuals to visit foreign countries for the purpose of observing the best plans and principles of instruction; and this would be an object well worthy the attention of any of our citizens engaged in the business of instruction, to visit the United States. Instructions might be given to such persons, authorizing them to expend, on account of the government of the colony, limited sums for the purchasing of such books and apparatus, as would be essential for carrying out the best plans of teaching and managing schools. But I am aware that, at present the resources of the colony will not warrant this measure. The attainment, however, of the object might be much facilitated by a correspondence between this government and the most enlightened committees of public instruction in the United States. I believe it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people. And I feel assured that you, gentlemen, will do all in your power to advance the cause of education in these colonies.

While our best endeavors for the preservation of peace and harmony with our neighbors, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, and our own experience, admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently in the integrity and fidelity of heathen tribes. We are here in the midst of uncertainties; and prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. Nor can we, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self-protection which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of our neighbors, may compel us to resort. On my recent visit to Grand Bassa, I found the fortifications in that county in a most dilapidated condition, and in need of immediate re-

pairs. The gun carriages in Edina, Bassa Cove, and Fort Johnson, are most of them entirely unfit for service. The defenceless condition of the settlement of Greenville, gentlemen, deserves your particular attention. The peculiar situation of that settlement, at a distance from any other settlement and in the midst of a turbulent and treacherous people, demands that it should be just in such a state of defence as will relieve the inhabitants from their present state of apprehension; and will enable them to repel any aggression that may be undertaken against them, by their unprincipled neighbors. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, it must be known to our neighbors, that we are at all times prepared for war.

It is incumbent on you, gentlemen, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and ask yourselves if it is prepared to repel an enemy at any part of our territory exposed to invasion. Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on this subject, I should fail in my duty were I not to inform you that the regulations, adopted by the Legislature in 1842, for the organization and discipline of the militia, have proved most ruinous to that arm of public defence. I would therefore earnestly recommend to your consideration, the expediency of instituting a system of instructions and discipline, better adapted to our present situation—a system which would gradually diffuse, through the entire body of the militia, that particular knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued.

The receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th December last, have, I believe, exceeded the current expenses of the Commonwealth. The Committees of Finance, whose duty it is to summon before them all the offices of the Commonwealth, through whose agency the fiscal affairs of the Government is conducted, and to obtain from them a comprehensive statement of such matters and things, as are connected with their several trusts, have been actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, and will report to you the result of their labors.

Expecting to be absent from the colony for a time, I avail myself of this occasion, to express my sincere gratitude for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, since my call to the administration. The same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In my public transactions, I cannot entirely have escaped error. But I can say with truth, my errors have been of the understanding—not of intention; and that the advancement of the rights and interests of my fellow-citizens has been the constant motive for every action; and on these considerations I solicit their indulgence.

I now close this communication, gentlemen, by expressing my reliance, under the blessings of Divine Providence, on the judgment and patriotism which will guide you in the consultations and measures about to be undertaken, at this time, for the welfare of this rising nation.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

March 14th, 1844.

From the Colonization Herald.

A F R I C A ' S L U M I N A R Y .

Two numbers of this publication, the 7th and 20th of February, came to hand by the recent arrival in New York. They contain matter of much interest to the friends of Africa, and we regret that we have not room for the insertion of many of the articles entire, particularly the proceedings of the Methodist Annual Conference and the address of its President, Mr. Seys. We hope the number of the Luminary, containing minutes of the proceedings of the conference, will be widely circulated among the members of the Methodist church, or be copied into their leading papers. They show conclusively the character of the members of the Liberia mission. We doubt much if a better conducted assembly of the kind often convenes in this or any other country, or one more ably reported. The following is a list of the MEMBERS of the conference and PROBATIONERS.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Rev. John Seys,	Rev. Francis Burns,	Rev. G. Simpson,
“ A. D. Williams,	“ James H. Stevens,	“ D. Ware,
“ Amos Herring,	“ J. M. Roberts,	“ H. B. Matthews,
“ Elijah Johnson,	“ J. S. Payne,	“ A. F. Russell.
“ H. Munsford,		

PROBATIONERS.

Thos. Jackson, W. P. Kenedy, James B. Dennis.

Mr. Seys it is well known is the *white* superintendent of the mission, the others are all colored men, and mostly sent out by the Colonization Society.

It is with no small degree of interest that we look over this list of members of the Liberian Conference, and call to mind who and what they were but a few years since, and contrast their former condition with their present position as an organized Board of christian ministers, devoted to the great work of civilizing and christianizing Africa. A brief notice of our recollections of some of them may not be uninteresting, and will I doubt not be excused by them should it happen to come under their observation.

The first, A. D. Williams, is well known to the American public as a long time the acting governor of the colony, during the various interregnums from the deaths and absences of the agents of the society; in fact from the decease of Ashmun to the arrival of Buchanan he was most of the time the actual business agent and director of affairs. His administration was ever mild and conciliatory, and had he not been hampered by the dictation of newly arrived sick or deranged white agents, it would have been much more energetic. As a missionary for the conversion of the native Africans to christianity, we cannot think he has a superior.

Amos Herring arrived in the colony as an emigrant in 1833, but has had very little or no connexion with political affairs. Although entirely without education, he was quite distinguished as a preacher. Mr. Pinney who went out a passenger in the same vessel, spoke of him as being one of the best preachers he had ever heard. Having early lost his wife in Africa he returned to this country and spent some time at a northern academy in acquiring such information as would enable him to act as a missionary of the Methodist church; in which cause he has ever been zealously and usefully engaged. There are few men for whom we have more respect

than Amos Herring, he is universally considered as an able and interesting preacher, and an *honest man*.

Of B. R. Wilson we know but little personally, but he is well known to the American public, having visited and preached in most of our large cities, and we believe his standing in the mission, in point of efficiency and usefulness, is second to none other.

Elijah Johnson, one of the emigrants by the old ship Elizabeth, is perhaps the most interesting man in the colony. His history is the history of the colony itself. He was one of the pioneers under Ayres, the principal *war man* in the days of Ashmun, during the first attacks from the natives, and has ever since been the actual *minister of the interior* for the talking and settling of native palavers. It may with truth and justice be said, that the colony owes more to Elijah Johnson than any other *one man*. Of his history we will not here attempt even a sketch; we trust it will yet be given to the world from a Liberian press; but we will mention one anecdote of the early times of the colony which should be preserved, like the Spartan answer to the order, "lay down your arms:" "Come and take them."

During Johnson's administration in the absence of Ashmun, the hostile natives assembled in such force as to threaten the utter extinction of the colony. The attack was daily expected, and hardly a hope entertained that the little band, but poorly supplied with arms and ammunition, could hold out against the first onslaught; when most opportunely an English vessel of war came to anchor in the harbour. Mr. Johnson lost no time in making a representation of the state of affairs to the commander and solicited assistance of arms, ammunition and men in the distressing emergency. Ammunition was granted, but the commandant declared that British troops could only be called into action to defend the flag or soil of their own country; that provided the governor would deed to his Majesty a small piece of land, barely sufficient for their flag staff, he would land troops and defend the colony. Johnson who had learned a lesson of British protection in Sierra Leone, declined the kind offer in the following terms,— "We don't want any flag raised here that will require more trouble to pull down than to flog the natives." The spirit that dictated that answer, *did* flog the natives and saved the Liberian soil from the shadow of the British flag.

Although Mr. Johnson has ever been foremost to defend his country in time of danger, and is thought by the natives to possess a charmed life, still he has always been an advocate for pacific measures, and only drew the sword as a *denier resort*. His influence is very great with the natives, and we cannot doubt he will be a most successful missionary.

Mr. Burns, we believe, first visited the colony in the capacity of a missionary, having previously received a much better education than most of his colleagues and associates. He has generally been considered the best preacher on all occasions that has ever resided in the colony. He is certainly a gentleman and a scholar, and his great usefulness as Principal of the Conference Seminary cannot be doubted.

James H. Stevens left this city in the schooner Orion in the autumn of 1831. He was then a well formed but green youth, just on the verge of manhood, extremely illiterate, barely able to spell out the most common

words. We well recollect his answer to our question on the passage, as to his former occupation: "A bone polisher, Sir." "A what?" "A waiter, Sir, to see other folks eat and then pick the bones, we call our business bone polishing." Thinking that almost any change in his profession might be an improvement, and being much pleased with his conversation and deportment, we engaged him as an assistant to prepare medicines, &c., at the same time giving him such instructions as we conveniently could. His progress was such that at the expiration of one year it was thought expedient for him to accompany the first settlers to Bassa as a kind of medical officer and apothecary. He was considered very serviceable in that capacity and was, we believe, for a number of years the only medical man there. We were rejoiced to meet him some years after as a preacher and teacher at Siuou, where he obtained the confidence and good will of the whole settlement.

J. M. Roberts was quite young when we first knew him in the colony, 1831. He is brother to the governor and noted mainly for his soundness of judgment and stability of character.

The history and present position of James S. Payne, the next in order, affords a striking example of the effects of colonization, and is one of the worst cases that could be selected by the enemies of the scheme. His farther went to the colony as early as '27 or '28, perhaps earlier; had a very large family of children. He soon died and left them penniless and helpless in a land of strangers, during the worst period of the colony, when medical aid could not be procured and the diseases of the country very imperfectly understood. Here then was an opportunity for the declaimers against the system of colonization to lift up voices and imprecate vengeance upon its projectors; and truly the case did seem a hard one. But his mother was a woman of energy, and immediately set about providing for, and educating her children. In all this she succeeded beyond her expectations, and of the large family of sons, perhaps the subject of this notice, in a pecuniary or worldly point of view, is in the least enviable condition of all. He ranks very high we believe in the conference as a preacher and teacher.

Of the remainder of the MEMBERS we have not the pleasure of knowing any. Of the PROBATIONERS two are from Cape Palmas, viz: Thomas Johnson and J. B. Dennis.

The former was once a slave, we believe in Frederick County, in this state, whence, after having obtained his nominal freedom, he went to Liberia in the fall of 1832, in the ship Lafayette. On the establishment of the Maryland colony, he chose to range himself under the banners of his old state. During a long intercourse with him of near three years at Cape Palmas, we found him no ordinary man. In deep shrewdness and sagacity we have seldom seen his equal. We know of no one to whom liberty seemed so sweet, or who more prized the blessings of a free government in Africa, than Thomas Jackson, and we cannot doubt his future usefulness in his present calling.

James Dennis was an emigrant by the same vessel with Mr. Johnson. He came to the colony a mere boy, say thirteen or fourteen years of age. Like Payne, he was left an orphan in a land of *strangers*, but not in a land

of *oppression*. He was enabled through the free schools in the colony to get a fair education, and now enters the unbounded field of usefulness.

We feel that we have hardly been able to throw sufficient interest into this brief sketch, to render it acceptable to our readers, and had almost forgotten why it should affect them less than ourself. On looking at this Phalanx of sixteen *African* missionaries to *Africa*—sixteen such too, as never before entered that broad and ripe field of labor—we could but compare them with those of the same cast whom we see daily around us, and ask how came these things so?—What has wrought this mighty change in the destinies of these sixteen men?—Colonization! This then is one of the results, one of the *collateral, incidental* results of that much abused, much scouted scheme of African colonization!

We have also received three subsequent numbers of the Luminary which are as usual interesting, but filled mainly with details of missionary transactions and proceedings. A large deputation of the Methodist Mission, headed by Mr. Seys, has performed a journey of some considerable extent into the interior, and at every step have met with fresh inducements to persevere in their great work.

Our limits will not permit us to insert the brief but interesting journal of their tour. We must however, make room for the following notice of Mr. Moore's sugar patch.

SUGAR MAKING.

“We do not remember when we have been more gratified than during a short call at the colonial farm or sugar plantation, some ten or twelve days ago. It was the day we were returning to Monrovia from the trip in the interior. Mr. Ralph Moore, the overseer, happened to be standing on the bank of the river as our boat was passing. After a friendly salutation, he exclaimed, “come on shore and I'll show you as good sugar as was ever imported into Liberia.” Now be it known that we never need a second invitation to go where the process of sugar making is going on. It is so intimately interwoven with the remembrance of childhood's days—boyhood—youth—native country—relatives—that it possesses a charm, most powerful. We landed and walked to the “works” as we say in other lands, and sure enough there was the mill—the canes—the boilers—the juice undergoing the boiling process—the soft sugar just made—and about fifteen barrels of clear, pure, well granulated, fair muscovado, as fine as any *unclayed* sugar ever shipped from Havana. “Well done for Liberia,” we exclaimed with a most sincere feeling of pleasure at this other item in the list of improvements. Indeed here was a sugar plantation in miniature on Bushrod Island soil, which nearly ten years ago we pronounced rich and peculiarly adapted to the sugar cane. Time has proved it so. Mr. Moore says very little attention has been paid the last year to hoeing the canes, and yet they grow and thrive almost spontaneously and yield abundantly. But there is a great draw-back. It is the want of a proper propelling power. To hire natives to pull around a heavy iron-mill must be tedious and a great expense. But this is the method used. Would it not be profitable to have a hundred acres in canes instead of a few? And then to import a small steam engine of five horse power. No more would be required. Or, erect vanes to the very mill now in use, and let the fine sea-breeze do with ease and uniformity what is now done by

means of manual labor. Or, import a half-a-dozen *mules* from Cape de Verde. Neither horses nor horned cattle will do as well. Mules after years and years of trial in sugar making countries, are found the best where animals are used at all. This is but the humble suggestion of a disinterested well wisher to the prosperity of Liberia.

“After being kindly permitted to sip a draft of the warm juice of the cane, a beverage of which we are very fond, we left the busy little scene well pleased and repaid for the time spent in the visit.”—*Maryland Colonization Journal*.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

The Editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal makes the following remarks, in introducing some extracts from the *Herald*:

The three last numbers of this truly African Journal have come to hand, viz: those for January, February and March, and we give a few extracts, if for nothing else, to show how things go on there, and allow our readers to seek out the difference between *black* and *white* newspapers, if there happens to be any.

The following short editorial upon a subject of which we have often had occasion to treat will serve to show the probable influence of the colony upon the native Africans. It will at least indicate what the feeling and disposition of the editor is on that point, and we will venture to assert that his sentiments are those of a very large majority of the colonists, certainly of all having any claim to consideration and respectability.

NATIVE CHILDREN.

Some idea may be formed of the influence which the colony is exerting upon the minds of the natives from the fact, that from all the adjacent tribes native children are poured in upon the settlers by their parents until they are really becoming a burden. We have ourselves a whole yard full and in the space of only a few days have felt compelled to refuse three or four others, sent, some of them, quite from Boson's. The natives are beginning to “like” civilized manners and habits. “*I sen you my piccanninie,*” say they, “*I want you for keep him, larn him white man fash, pose he no larn, flog him. I no want him go country make fool fash all same me.*”

It is to be hoped that those who take native children to rear, will feel the responsibility of the charge. Such have it in their power to confer a lasting blessing upon the country. One native mind imbued with the feelings and aspirations of civilized life, formed upon correct and christian principles, going out among the aborigines, will be more efficient in good than a dozen foreigners. The complaint that “those natives that have had the advantage of civilized instruction, have only proved the greatest scoundrels,” may be true to a certain extent. But wherefore? Simply, because those who had them in charge, felt no further interest in them than as they were serviceable or could be turned to account. It perhaps never entered into their heads to impress upon them the lessons of morality and virtue, to inspire them with sentiments of self-respect and an abhorrence of vice. They labored probably to make them shrewd and sharp

traders, and taught them diligently to turn every man and every thing to account. This the half-tutored savage regarded as the chief end of man, and returning home acted upon the principle. This should not be. He who does not look at something beyond his own immediate personal interest, is unworthy to have a native child under his care. The spirit of philanthropy and patriotism should direct the conduct of guardians. The elevation of the tribes around us—the future well-being of the soul and the advancement of our colony, should be the governing motive. For it does not require the eye of prophecy to foresee that our population is to be swelled by the incorporation of these aborigines.

We cannot omit to copy the following short notice of Dr. Bacon's periodical, in justice to the Liberians, as the Doctor has fairly laid himself open to a reply to his kind notice of his Liberian friends.

“WANDERINGS IN AFRICA.—*D. Francis Bacon.*”

This is the title of a petty periodical now in course of publication in America. The writer has not told us his object in publishing—or at least we have not seen it. No one, however, acquainted with him, can be at a loss on this score. His object is doubtless (and an admirable expedient) to raise the wind—to replenish an empty exchequer. We may at some future period condescend to notice this wonderful production, to expose the base hypocrisy and fiendish malignity of the sniveling mercenary scribler—the gross, glaring falsities of his statements—his utter recklessness of all considerations of gratitude and his total destitution of every manly and generous feeling. This, however, we promise hypothetically. Neither Bacon nor his work, nor both together, is regarded of sufficient importance to attract us from ordinary affairs. Honest men can very well bear to be abused by the acknowledged abandoned. In conclusion, we will only add that nothing can be more appropriate or more accurately descriptive than the title, both of the work and its author. “*Wanderings in Africa by D. Francis Bacon.*” He was indeed a *wanderer, a fugitive and vagabond* in Africa—and in his feelings and habits as complete a *swine* as any that ever *grunted* his satisfaction over the garbage of a gutter. The man sat for his own picture.

THE LIBERIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No poor animal was ever more out of place, or more harassed, chagrined and annoyed than the Liberian colonist on visiting the land of his birth and early *growth*, (we will not say *education*.) Jonathan in England, John Bull in America, or Jonny Crapeau in China, all would be perfectly at home in comparison with the *free* Liberian in this *free* country. He has perhaps been absent long enough to forget, in a great degree, the peculiar unpleasant circumstances in which he was formerly placed; of the past he only conjures up agreeable and pleasing recollections. Not having in his early days been deeply sensitive to the enumerable indignities heaped upon him, he has forgotten that “such things were;” he has for years *acted, thought and felt* like a *man*, and associated only with men, without regard to physical distinction; he has ceased to dream that there exists, on this earth, any grade of beings between him and his Father in heaven. He has the yearnings that all experience to visit the land of his birth—

view once more the spot consecrated by the visions of early childhood. Perhaps a murmuring stream, a majestic tree, or some huge, over-hanging rock or cliff calls him back to worship, as in days lang syne. On he comes, flushed with the most delightful anticipations; but, alas, poor man! he has not yet set foot on this sacred soil of freedom ere he awakes to the sad realities of his condition; he finds that he is not a *man* but a *nigger*. No matter what may be his rank, or how anxious his friends may be, to have him treated with respect, or how desirous all with whom he comes in contact may be, to offer him the civilities to which a gentleman is entitled; yet all is unavailing. The very professions of kindness and good feeling on part of those who would be his friends, are so expressed, as to cause a shudder to the sensitive mind of a Liberian. Every thing is strained and unnatural, the *effort* necessary even for the ordinary salutation is always apparent. But among the thousands with whom he comes in contact, few, very few are even disposed to make this *effort*: he is generally treated with indignity and contempt, or, at best, with indifference. True, he may traverse the streets of the city at certain hours without annoyance or molestation, unnoticed and unknown; but should he have occasion to ask his way, or propose the most simple question to the passer by of another hue, (especially if his address is that of a man or a gentleman,) he is at once made to remember that he is not in Liberia. "Why, who are you? what makes you speak so to me?" is not unfrequently the answer to his simple, and, as he thought, very civil interrogatory. The poor fellow is taken all a-back; he can hardly conceive what is the matter with the people. He very soon, however, learns what is the matter: he learns that the slavery of *caste* exists which no law can abrogate—and from which there can be no manumission.

Humiliated and disgusted with the treatment he receives from the white race, he has recourse to those of his own color for consolation and sympathy;—but precious little satisfaction he obtains from that quarter; not one of ten have the least conception of the causes of his grievances. Nothing short of personal violence or restraint, a knock, kick, cuff or lock-up in jail would be to them a source of annoyance. The other one-tenth can to a greater extent, comprehend the perplexities of his situation, but they are far from affording him any satisfaction. They look upon him with suspicion and distrust, as the pet of the white colonizationist. They rebuke him as being an enemy to his race, in not remaining in this country and making common cause with them, in claiming their *rights*, viz: those of absolute social and political equality with the whites. He is derided by one party for presuming that he has claims to the privileges of a free-man, and hated by the other for having taken the only available steps to secure these privileges. Thus cut off from any agreeable intercourse with his fellow-men, he hardly recovers from the fatigues and monotony of his sea voyage before he looks about for some opportunity to return to his new home, the only true *home* he has ever known.

Almost without exception this is the experience of every Liberian on visiting this country. And what does it prove? Let the reflecting colored man answer. Does it not prove that this country can *never* be his home?

From the St. Louis New Era.

COLONIES IN AFRICA!

THE recent accounts of the American colonies in Africa represent them as being in a prosperous condition, and with bright prospects of future usefulness. The colony at Liberia is a republican colony of free negroes, containing a population of about five thousand persons, who are moral, industrious and enterprising. They have a constitutional government, good laws, schools, churches, printing presses, newspapers, and other instruments of civilization. They have been eminently successful in abolishing the slave trade for about 300 miles of the west coast of Africa, and in maintaining peace among the adjacent tribes of native Africans. Many missionaries are exerting a salutary influence in disseminating the principles of Christianity, civilization and sound morality on the African continent. The attempt to establish free colonies has thus far been a successful experiment, and is justly entitled to the admiration and support of all true patriots and philanthropists. The Colonization Society was a favorite measure with Marshall, Madison and Monroe, as it was with Harper, Crawford, Key, Mercer, Fitzhugh, and other eminent citizens. Its constitution confines its operations to the single great purpose of colonizing on the coast Africa, with their own consent, the free negroes of the United States. It has nothing to do with slavery—in fact its constitution recognized and respects all the legal and constitutional rights of slave-holders and of the slave-holding States. Its objects are all legal and constitutional as well as patriotic and philanthropic, and its operations cannot interfere with the vested rights of any portion of the community. On this account the Colonization Society has always been an object of malignant attack from the Abolitionists. They hate the Society because it maintains a sacred respect for the legal and constitutional rights of the South; and it repudiates all attempts at violence and all efforts to interfere with the title of slave property. The colony at Liberia has always endured the hostility and abuse of the fanatical Abolitionists, and the greatest opposition to it is from that quarter. There are in the United States several hundred thousand free blacks, who are an ignorant, degraded and vicious population, enjoying the name of liberty without any of its substantial benefits. They are much addicted to vice and crime, and must necessarily remain a degraded and miserable population, and a pest to society so long as they remain in the country. It is impossible for the free negroes ever to live in the United States on terms of equality with the whites; and it is a great moral and political evil to have among us a degraded subordinate class of free negroes, who cannot, and ought not, to enjoy the privileges of citizens. It is a great national object to get clear of this very objectionable population that infests our towns and cities, and is a great moral and social evil wherever it exists. The colonies at Liberia afford an outlet for this population, and the most feasible mode of getting clear of a large portion of it. In Liberia, they will be free in fact as well as in name and form—there they will be all on an equality, and will have inducements to exert themselves to be moral, virtuous and intelligent—to acquire character and reputation, and to become such men as free citizens of a republic ought to be. These colonies will carry back civilization and Christianity to Africa—

will tend to render that great continent an agricultural and commercial country, and will furnish a place of resort to our ships and seamen. They will add a rich branch of trade to our foreign commerce. The western coast of Africa contains numerous large and navigable rivers, much fertile soil, and is capable of sustaining a vast population. It is probable that in a few years the lawful and useful commerce of this country will far exceed its former infamous trade in human flesh—that towns, villages and settlements will spring up all along the coast—that a valuable coasting trade will employ a large amount of shipping—that a valuable foreign commerce will be established between Africa, Europe and America, and that hundreds of steamboats will be puffing on the great rivers of that country. Such is the spirit of the nineteenth century; and we trust that America will enjoy her full share of credit and honor in bringing about so desirable a result. We trust that Missouri will also have her due share in this act of patriotism and philanthropy.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Advertiser.

COLONIZATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The Colonizing the free negroes of the United States on the western coast of the continent of Africa, is a subject that you are well aware has occupied the minds and energies of many of the most distinguished men in our country, with more or less interest, for the last quarter of a century. You are also aware that owing to the unhappy excitement produced on the subject of Slavery in the United States, by the ever to be detested action of a few misguided men in the free States, who have become the 'cat's paw' for a flock of deluded women, the progress of this scheme has been greatly retarded; and especially has that been the case in Missouri. The public mind in the slave States, has been rendered so irritable and sensitive by the insults and outrages inflicted upon them by the abolitionists, that it has been almost impossible to obtain a hearing even for the colonization plan. In this state of things, the friends of colonization thought it most prudent in many places to let their cause sleep in comparative obscurity, until the clouds of this unhappy excitement should pass away, and the public mind should revert back to its natural channels of cool discretion; feeling assured from the reasonableness of their plan, that a reaction would in due time take place. And this reaction is now beginning to manifest itself in many of the slave states, and amongst the cool headed and sensible men of the free states. Men are beginning to feel that this system comes clothed in the simple dress of reason and common sense, and presents the only plausible plan of delivering our country from the curse of free negroes, which the abolitionists are laboring to augment and fix upon us forever. These remarks are prompted by the interest manifested in a quiet and dignified meeting, of a considerable number of the citizens of St. Charles, held at the court house, on Monday night last; assembled simply for the purpose of hearing addresses upon the subject of colonization. The meeting was addressed in the commencement by the Rev. Mr. Finley, who for several years past has been an agent for the American Colonization Society, and a resident of the state of Louisiana. His address showed in

the first place, that the American Colonization Society, by its constitution is confined in its operations exclusively to the free colored population of the United States, and can have nothing to do with slavery; and also that the objects of the society are simply to provide means to transport to Africa, the free negroes of our country that are willing to go. His address was deeply interesting, and shed much light upon the rise, progress, and present condition of the colony of Liberia. And his statistics established the fact that, to colonize the free negroes of the United States upon the western coast of Africa, is no longer an experiment involving doubt and uncertainty. But on the contrary that the colony of Liberia is now permanently established, consisting of four or five thousand inhabitants, who are living under a Republican Government, prosperous and happy.

Mr. Finley was followed by our distinguished fellow citizen W. M. Campbell, Esq., of whom, the cause of colonization, the State of Missouri, and the nation at large have ample reason to be proud; in a speech of some length, in which he dwelt with force upon the fact, that the Colonization plan interferes with none of the constitutional, political, moral, or individual rights or privileges of any one. The great evils resulting to society and to the free negroes themselves from their present position amongst us, was forcibly illustrated; and also, that by the establishment of the colony of Liberia, a place is provided, to which the slave-holders of the United States can readily send their slaves, who may wish to liberate them, and not leave them here to be a burthen to themselves, and a pest to society. Mr. Campbell also made some very interesting remarks upon the physical localities of the Western Coast of Africa; and showed that it is admirably adapted to agriculture, commerce and navigation, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences; and happily anticipated the great blessings that would result to that long degraded continent, and to the nations of the earth, in putting a stop to the Slave Trade, and in civilizing the Africans, by the establishment of a republican government upon her coast.

K.

From St. Charles (Mo.) Advertiser.

AFRICAN INTERESTS.

The last number of the African Repository and Colonial Journal printed at Washington City, contains much matter that is interesting to those who feel an interest in the cause of African Colonization, and in the dissemination of knowledge and civilization over that vast continent. It contains a very favorable notice of the very able report of Mr. Kennedy in Congress on the subject of Colonization and urges the co-operation of Congress in the great work of establishing a free, independent and republican colony on the coast of Africa, such as will furnish an ample asylum for the free negroes of this country, and aid in the final suppression of the slave trade. The Journal contains some extracts from the speeches of that great American statesman, Robert Goodloe Harper, made twenty years ago, in which almost prophetic knowledge of the colony at Liberia is manifested, and many sound views are very forcibly expressed. The Colonization Society was a favorite measure with Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and Chief Justice Marshall. These eminent statesmen were its early and

zealous advocates, and the success of the colony of Liberia is another evidence of their foresight and sound judgment. A large number of the most eminent men in the Union, were its early friends and it will long continue to enlist the favorable notice of philanthropists and patriots throughout our republic.

The Journal also contains some favorable notices of the condition of African missions, showing that much is being done for the education and moral and religious improvement of that degraded continent. It also contains copious extracts from the laws and Constitution of the Republic of Liberia which indicate great wisdom and liberality in legislation, and afford reason to believe that Liberia is a germ of a great, free and prosperous Republic. The Journal contains a forcible appeal to the benevolent friends of Colonization in the United States, to furnish the funds necessary to make purchases of additional territory along the coast, that are very desirable for the colonial purposes. A short letter from J. J. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, is also inserted affording a little additional intelligence favorable to the prospects of the colony. The establishment of the American coast, has thus far been a successful experiment and is full of hope for the future. In Missouri this subject has not been sufficiently discussed or understood, but the more that is known of the colony the more favorable will be the opinions entertained respecting it by intelligent and patriotic citizens. The interests of this colony merit more consideration from the newspapers and periodicals of the country. The commerce of Liberia has already become considerable, its exports during the last year amounted to more than a million of dollars, and more than sixty ships entered the port of Monrovia. African commerce is rapidly increasing in extent and value, and is now a matter of great national importance. The colony of free blacks on this coast will afford a favorable place for our merchantmen to resort to for repairs, refreshments and supplies as well as for the purpose of trade and commerce.

WE have been permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received by our fellow citizen, Dr. Alexander McWilliams, from James Moore, a colonist who went from this city several years ago.

It exhibits a state of health, of prosperity and usefulness which is very encouraging. The specimen of coffee spoken of is well worth seeing and tasting. It is of a very superior quality. And we can see no reason why large quantities of it should not be grown in the colony and brought to this country, where it will command the very highest price. And we believe that such will soon be the fact.

The number of coffee trees already growing in the colony gives promise of future abundance.

BASSA COVE, *April 4, 1844.*

DR. ALEXANDER McWILLIAMS,

DEAR SIR: * * * Notwithstanding the difficulties to which I have been subject, I have endeavored to use every exertion for my country's benefit, and in the midst of other avocations I have strove to keep my eye steadily

fixed on agriculture as the only sure and infallible source of prosperity, and though I have not effected as much at it as I desired, owing to circumstances, yet I am getting pretty well fixed, and hope to continue the faithful prosecution of this business so long as I am able to stir.

As a token of my great esteem and true gratitude, I have sent you (in the care of Gov. J. J. Roberts, who goes to America with Capt. Lawlin, in the brig *Atlanta* to N. Y.) a small sack of coffee, which is from my plantation, in order that you may judge and send me your opinion of its quality; with which if you are well pleased, and if you feel disposed, I will make an arrangement with you to forward you some hundreds of pounds annually. I have now in a thrifty state about eight thousand trees, and intend increasing their number annually. I am willing to take in exchange beef, pork, bacon, mackarel, flour, butter, &c., or cotton goods, such as furniture checks, &c.; and in case a consignment is made me in any of these articles at reasonable rates and not exceeding \$1,000, I will make returns in coffee, camwood, or palm oil: but a part at least shall be made in coffee of the same quality I now send you from my plantation.

I suppose you would next like to hear something about my family. We are all alive as yet, and the children are pretty well grown and doing well. James is employed at Cape Palmas by the Episcopal Board as a teacher, and is doing very well. Nancy was married about three years ago to Mr. Benson, a merchant in Bassa Cove. She has one male child and is doing very well. Thomas is engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Benson at Bassa Cove. He has improved much. Catharine is still with us, and is a pretty good English scholar.

I hope you will be favored with an interview with Gov. Roberts who can explain much to you in relation to us.

I remain, sir, yours with much respect,

JAMES MOORE.

TWENTY-SEVEN SLAVES OFFERED TO THE SOCIETY.

Our Agent the Rev. J. B. Pinney, writes us from Shelbyville, Ky., as follows, viz:

“Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, of Wilsonville, Shelby Co., Ky., is an Elder in the Plumb Creek Presbyterian Church and owner of a farm adjoining the Church, and of about *thirty slaves*. He has no children and makes his slaves the object of his kindness. His health is poor, and for some time past he has designed to send his people to Liberia. In this wish he is warmly seconded by Mrs. Wilson.

I called to see them and dined there on my way from Louisville to Bardstown and was received with great cordiality.

When the hands came up to dinner from the fields, Mr. Wilson called them in and invited me to converse with them. I did so, described Liberia, its products, advantages and difficulties; and the good to Africa which we hoped to secure by the colonies. Then all that were willing to go there, were requested to stand out by themselves; when all but five at once promptly took their place for Liberia. They really seemed ready to go at once. There was a blacksmith there from a neighboring house, I asked him if he would be willing to go? ‘Yes sir,’ he replied, ‘I would go in a moment if I might.

Three of this family of people are over fifty years of age, and these Mr. Wilson thinks he had better keep and take care of them here. *Eighteen* are from 12 to 40 years of age, and the rest are small children and infants. They are robust and healthy looking people—some are Methodist, some Baptist, and some Presbyterians.

Mr. Wilson designs to give them an outfit of \$1,000 or \$1,200; and they are worth to him at the present selling price \$12,000.

He is anxious for them to go this fall, and says they can be ready in *six weeks*.

All of them over 12 years old can *read*, and one of them is a good *writer*. Several of the men have trades. Mrs. Wilson informed me that they manufactured about 700 yards of cotton, woolen and linen yearly, and used it all on the plantation.

They are I think a valuable set of people—and the only evil I can see is that when they set up for themselves, as free people, whether in this country or Liberia, they will feel the loss of the care of their present owners.

Mrs. Wilson says it would be a great burthen off her mind to have them go. She seems to work harder for them than any of them do for themselves.

Now, my dear sir, can you find the means to send these people; would not a special call for this purpose secure the necessary means?

We have answered Mr. Pinney that we will *try*. We have written many letters to individuals asking their assistance. We now lay the case before the public. And we entreat our friends to take it up promptly and act on it energetically.

Since writing the above we have been applied to by another Clergyman in Va., to send out his people in the first vessel that goes to the Colony. He has nine all told;—four of them grown, and five children under fifteen years old. He came himself to see us on the subject, and is most earnest in his wish to send them. He speaks of them as of good character, and in many respects are suitable persons to emigrate.

What shall be done for them?

TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE OF THE SEABOARD.

A gentleman in New York authorizes us to say that he will be *one of fifteen* who will give *one thousand dollars* each for the above noble purpose. *Who will second him?*

A gentleman in Virginia authorizes us to say that he will be one of any number above *three* who will give *one hundred dollars* each for the above purpose. Are there not many who will join him?

A lady of this city says she will be one of *ten* who will give \$10 each toward removing the slaves of Mr. Wilson of Ky. Will not the ladies take her up?

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBERTS.

This important and able document makes a most satisfactory exhibition of the present condition and prosperity of our colony. The laws are respected—peace prevails—plenty is in all their borders—religion is in a healthful state—education is increasing—agriculture advancing—and contentment and happiness every where prevail. Would that all our readers could sit down and converse for half an hour with the author of this message. They would be impressed with the beneficial workings and tendencies of colonization, and would feel a new zeal and enlarged liberality in its support.

The LIBERIA HERALD speaking of the Gov's. message, has the following language:

The Colonial Council assembled on the 4th March, in the neat and commodious room prepared as a permanent place of meeting of the Legislature, over the court room in the new Court House. From the spirit manifested by some, and the known ability of others of the members, we argue something beneficial.

Governor Roberts delivered the Annual Message. It is an able and interesting document, and does great credit to its author. It is to be published. It will manifest what every Liberian must be proud of, that our trade, our strength, and our population are all on the advance.

The Colonization Journal, Phila., makes the following remarks on the same subject :

A colored man, governor of a commonwealth, composed of colored people, christian and civilized, is, to say the least of it, some evidence both of the capabilities of the negro race, and of the emancipating and practically benevolent spirit of colonization, which has afforded to this people a field for independent action—and an opportunity for evolving faculties of mind, which, in a state of slavery here, or of barbarism and slavery in Africa, had remained dormant and torpid. This is work accomplished—not illusory abstractions and speculations; and great and glorious though it be, it is but the beginning of more extended operations of the like benevolent and practical character.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GOV. ROBERTS.

Just before the Colonial Council closed its last session, a very handsome compliment was paid Gov. Roberts for the dignified manner in which he had performed the duties of the presiding officer in that body, by the unanimous vote of all its members in favor of the following sentiments :

MONROVIA, *March 18th, 1844.*

To the GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of LIBERIA :

SIR, It is with pleasure, we the members of the Colonial Legislature for 1844, express the sentiments they entertain of your conduct, in a situation the most delicate, and upon an occasion the most interesting and important, which has convened us together for a space of more than 12 days.

We feel the most cordial satisfaction, in expressing to you our conviction of the uniform manner in which you have conducted yourself during your administration, which to us, is an evincing and striking proof of the candor and justice practised and carried out by you, in your official character.

Such being our sentiments, we submit them freely, and in confidence, that as they have not been hastily formed, so they will not be less deserving of consideration.

We subscribe ourselves

Your obedient servants,

A. W. ANDERSON,
L. D. FULLER,
W. W. DAVIS,
J. B. GRIPON,
A. P. DAVIS,

JOHN DAY,
JAMES BROWN,
SION HARRIS,
JOHN CLARKE,
ALEX. BARTLETT.

FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

FEBRUARY 29, 1844.

THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.—The Colonial Council assembles on the first Monday in the ensuing month. It has been said there is little to be done; and already it has been determined by some how long the session should continue. While we think no time should be needlessly consumed—as time in this case is truly money—we are fixed in the opinion that hasty legislation, will nine times in ten be found useless if not pernicious legislation. Hitherto we have drifted along in the wake of some of the American legislatures—each succeeding session going night and main into a repealing of all the preceding one had done, with as much zeal and eagerness as if the existence of the country depended on a clearing of the statute book: when perhaps only a cursory thought had been given as to what was to be substituted in the place. Human laws in the nature of things will ever be found imperfect. Human sagacity can never contrive to meet critically all the various shades and the endlessly varying complexity of cases that will arise. The most that can be done is to lay down general rules upon the broad bases of equity. The incapability of human laws to apply to specific cases was long ago discerned and gave rise to the maxim *summum jus summa injuria*.

Unmindful of this fact, men finding the imperfection of existing provisions, have, as though a positive benefit necessarily results from change, hastened with a greater eagerness to repeal, than with a solicitude to remedy the defective regulations. Although

we (the colonial legislature from its first institution will be understood) have just commenced our apprenticeship in the art of making laws, we have advanced rapidly—at least in that branch of the business that winds up with “*shall be and the same is hereby repealed.*”

We would not, however, in these admonitory hints be understood as expressing an opinion that no change can be advantageously be made in the laws of the colony. That were indulging too much complacency. The growing condition of the colony—our rapidly extending commerce—the enlargement of our territorial borders will soon imperiously demand provisions and regulations, to the want of which we are only just now beginning to awake.

One subject however demands the immediate attention of the colonial legislature. And that is the wretchedly contrived judiciary system.

BUILDINGS.—The number of buildings at present going up in the colony as well as those undergoing repairs, added to the number in contemplation of being built or repaired is truly cheering. But one thing we would say to those who wish a *domicil*. If you would spare yourself vexation and pocket loss, beware of building with wood unless you can, as the government house is, fix it on a rock. These bug-a-bug *Termates domorum* will only eat down as fast as you can put up. Indeed it has become a matter of speculation, whether rock or mortar is proof against them! The thieves will work away under cover of an outside shell, and as soon as discovered, down they sculk in the cells they have formed under the foundation.

ON THE 19TH, H. MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY'S BRIG ZEBRA, Capt. Monleon, made our port the honor of a visit. The Commander landed and remained ashore nearly the whole day. We had the pleasure of being in his company, but as he could not speak English and unfortunately we can't hear French, we could neither impart nor receive much information. This is the more to be regretted by us, as the recent movements of the French on this part of the coast has awakened no little interest in the minds of all who look ahead. He appeared eager for information—subscribed for both Africa's Luminary and the Herald, and gave particular directions for them to be sent regularly to the minister of marine in France.

HOW HE DID IT.—Not long since, an English cruiser, overhauled a Spanish vessel. The boarding officer espying large casks in the hold, at once counted upon having a prize. “Very large casks” said he. “Yes,” replied the Spaniard, coolly. The officer at once jumped below, and putting the pump in them found they contained rum! The Spaniard secure in his stratagem, looked on with the utmost composure. There is no treaty forbidding them to carry large casks with rum.

We regret to state that the ship Crawford, late an American vessel, succeeded a few days ago in taking off from the Gallinas one thousand slaves! She was chased by the Ferret, but escaped.

CONTEMPLATED ESTABLISHMENTS.—There is great reason to believe that it is contemplated by British merchants to establish a line of factories from Trade Town to River Sesters: not temporary concerns to be used only as depots during a voyage, but permanent establishments. Substantial, durable houses of wood and stone are to be erected and business is to be conducted on a large scale. Materials in part, for some of these houses are now on the way from England. There is no doubt that a monopoly is aimed at. They claim to be beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, and irresponsible to any but their own government. How far the rights and just claims of this colony may be hereafter attended to by foreign governments, cannot be conjectured. But it is a question of no little moment to us. We look with anxiety to our friends, the colonizationists in America and England, and through them to their respective governments, for that protection and recognition of rights which our past and present peculiar circumstances entitle us to solicit. If we solicit in vain, a greater curse than that of Cain will have fallen upon us. When our circumstances are made known, as they assuredly should at once be, we cannot believe that any nation, especially the chivalrous French and magnanimous English, for the paltry trade of this vicinity, will invade this last refuge for existence. But at the present we have our fears.

DIED.—In this town on the 15th inst., Mrs. Amelia Roberts, aged about 64 years. Mrs. R. was a member of the M. E. Church. She enjoyed the distinguished and enviable privilege—a privilege many have desired, but few possessed—to see all her surviving children attain to years of maturity and moving in respectable circles of society. To prepare them to become useful members of society, all the energies of the deceased were for many years directed, nor did she labor in vain. She enjoyed during her last moments a full assurance of faith. She was the mother of the present Gov. of Liberia.

HEALTH OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The following sick list was handed us a few days ago by Captain Abbot. It contradicts the widely published rumors of the comparative insalubrity of this region. Captain Tattnall informed us a few days ago that he has had fewer cases of sickness while cruising in this region than on any other part of the coast.

Daily Sick Report on board U. S. Ship Decatur. Joel Abbott, Esq., Commander.
At Sea, March 23, 1844.

NO SICK.

To JOEL ABBOTT, Esq.
Commander.

Very Respectfully, &c.
LEWIS WOLFLEY, Surgeon.

ANOTHER TRESPASS.—A foreigner is said to have landed a considerable amount of goods at Little Bassa for the purpose as alleged of trading with the natives. Shall this be allowed? The pretext of trading with the natives is entirely too frivolous. First, because the act of landing goods there is a direct infringement of our laws, in our own territory: and secondly, because under this cover any amount of every description of goods may be introduced into the settlements.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From 20th June, to 20th July, 1844.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:		
Gorham, Mrs. Clarissa Robie, \$2, Rev. Amos Brown, \$2, Mr. Storer, 25c., Mrs. Stevens, 25c., Mr. Hinckley, 50c.,	-	5 00
Westbrook, B. M. Edwards,	-	1 00
Portland, A friend, \$1, Rev. Asa Cummings, \$1, J. Maxwell, \$2, J. Libbey, \$1, E. Carter, 50c., S. Gale, 25c., Mr. Hall, \$1, N. Blanchard, \$10,	-	16 75
Minot, Jabez C. Woodman,	-	1 00
North Bridgeport, Dr. N. Gould,	-	6 00
Saco, J. Calef, Esq., \$3, J. P. Mellen, \$1, Miss S. Scammon, 75c., J. Hartley, \$1,	-	5 75
South Berwick, Misses L. & E. Norton, \$1, Dea. John Plummer, \$2, — Height, Esq., \$2,	-	5 00
Hallowell, Miss Sarah M. Gordon, balance to constitute Rev. Mr. Babcock of Gardiner, a L. M.,	-	5 00
		<hr/> 45 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
Dover, Dr. Ezra Green,	-	4 00
Stratham, Mrs. Lane, 50c., Mrs. E. Clark, \$1, Mrs. Bartlett, \$1, Miss Demond, 25c., Mrs. Mary Lane, 50c., Miss Lucy Lane, 50c., — Lane, Esq., 50c.,	-	4 25
Portsmouth, David Libbey, \$1 50, a lady, \$5 50, J. Goodwin, \$5, J. W. Foster, \$1, Chas. W. Brewster, \$1, Daniel Knight, \$1, Henry Libbey, 30c., Daniel B. Rogers, \$10, Wm. Libbey, 12c.,	-	25 42

<i>New Market</i> , Miss Rebecca Kittridge, first payment towards L. M., -	20 00	
<i>Nashua</i> , Thos. W. Gillis, first payment on L. M., \$5, J. D. Otterson, \$1 50, Ziba Gray, \$3, Timothy Gray, \$1, -	10 50	
<i>Manchester</i> , John A. Burnham, first payment on L. M., \$10, Wm. A. Burke, first payment on L. M., \$5, D. Gillis, \$1 50, Wm. M. Parker, 50c., -	17 00	
<i>Chester</i> , Hon. Saml. Bell, first payment on L. M., \$5, Mrs. Persis Bell, \$1 50, Isaac Tompkins, Esq., \$1 50, Thos. J. Melvin, \$2, -	10 00	
	<hr/>	91 17

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Hon. James H. Duncan, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Hiram Plummer, Esq., for L. M., \$30, -	40 00	
<i>Andover</i> , Samuel H. Taylor, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Mrs. Alfred Kittridge, \$2, Miss Sarah Kittridge, 25c., -	7 25	
	<hr/>	47 25

RHODE ISLAND.

A friend to the cause, by the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., -	15 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Flemington</i> , Rev. C. Bartlett, a collection in his church, -	2 68	
<i>Fairfield</i> , Rev. Ethan Osborn, \$50, collection in Presb. Church, by do do \$5 -	55 00	
	<hr/>	57 68

VIRGINIA.

<i>Bremo</i> , Gen. John H. Cock, for copies of Census and Statistics of the colony, -	5 00	
<i>Fairfax Co.</i> , Thos. Fairfax, Esq., -	50 00	
<i>Clarksburg</i> , Pastor Methodist Church, -	3 00	
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , R. C. L. Moncure, Esq., -	3 50	
<i>Washington Co.</i> , Collection at Emery & Henry College, by Rev. T. K. Catlett, -	10 00	
<i>Warrenton</i> , Collection in St. James Church, by Rev. George Lemon, -	10 00	
<i>Triadelphia</i> , Mrs. Mary Brown, -	15 00	
	<hr/>	96 50

NEW YORK.

New York State Col. Society, per Moses Allen, Esq., Tr., -	500 00	
	<hr/>	500 00

TENNESSEE.

By the Rev. J. B. Pinney:		
<i>Gallatin</i> , - - - - -	17 00	
<i>Nashville</i> , - - - - -	47 50	
<i>Glasgow</i> , - - - - -	15 50	
	<hr/>	80 00

KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. J. B. Pinney:		
<i>Louisville</i> , - - - - -	110 00	
<i>Bardstown</i> , - - - - -	26 50	
<i>Bowling Green</i> , - - - - -	108 00	
<i>Lebanon</i> , - - - - -	11 50	
<i>Clarksville</i> , - - - - -	1 00	
<i>Danville</i> , - - - - -	114 75	
<i>Lexington</i> , - - - - -	104 90	
<i>Nicholsonville</i> , - - - - -	12 50	

<i>Versailles</i> , - - - - -	3 55
<i>Frankfort</i> , - - - - -	100 00
	592 70
O H I O .	
<i>New Athens</i> , Rev. Moses Allen, per Rev. W. Wallace, -	10 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , Collection in Presb. Church, per do do -	3 33
<i>Walnut Hills</i> , S. D. Kemper, - - - - -	50
	13 83
Total Contributions, - - - - -	\$1,538 63

FOR REPOSITORY.

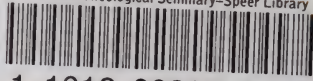
MAINE.— <i>Gorham</i> , Topham Robie, to Jan. '45, \$3, Josiah Pierce, to Jan. '45, \$3, Erastus Hayes. do do \$3, John Waterman, do do \$3, Nathan Burnett, do do \$3. <i>Brunswick</i> , Joseph McKeen, to Jan. '45, \$3. <i>Portland</i> , Phineas Barnes, for 1844, \$1 50. Rev. J. B. Condict, for 1844, \$2. <i>South Berwick</i> , Deacon Charles E. Norton, for '44, \$2, John Hubbard, Esq., for '44, \$1 50, Rev. Benj. Allen, '44, \$1 50.		26 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Durham</i> , Rev. Alvah Tobey, to Jan. '45, \$3, Benj. Matthews, for '43, \$2, Valentine Smith, '44, \$1 50, Eben Thompson, for '43, \$2. <i>Stratham</i> , George Wingate, to Jan. '45, \$5. <i>Portsmouth</i> , Dea. David Libbey, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Nashua</i> , Stephen Kendrick, Thos. W. Gillis, D. Otterson, each \$1 50, for '44, Otterson & French, to Jan. '45, \$3, Ziba Gray, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Bedford</i> , Samuel Patten, for '44, \$2. <i>Manchester</i> , John A. Burnham, Mrs. H. A. Burnham, D. Gillis, Wm. A. Burke, Daniel Clarke, Hiram Brown, \$1 50 each, for '44, Wm. G. Means, Geo. P. Tilden, \$3 each, to Jan. '45. <i>Merimack</i> , Elkanah Parker, to Oct. '44, \$1 50, Nathan Parker, to Oct. '44, \$1 50, Robert McGraw, Esq., to Oct. '44, \$1 50. <i>Chester</i> , Rev. Jonathan Clements, to '44, \$1 50, Isaac Tempkins, Esq., to '44, \$1 50. <i>Pembroke</i> , Dea. Francis Vose, to Jan. '41, \$11, Rev. Abraham Burnham, to Jan. '46, \$3, - - - - -		62 50
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Newburyport</i> , Rev. Dr. Dana, for '44, \$2, Moody Pearson, for '44, \$1 50, John Burrill, jr., do do \$1 50, Newburyport Col. Society, for '44, \$11 25, Wm. Gunnison, for '44, \$1 50, Saml. Stevens, do do \$1 50, George Emery, for do \$1 50, Robt. Robinson, do do do, Robert Bailey, jr., to June '44, \$5. <i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, each \$1 50, for '44, Leonard Whittier, to July, '45, \$1 50, Rev. A. S. Train, for '44, \$2, Benj. Emerson, for '44, \$1 50, Mrs. Oliver Lebosquette, for '44, \$1 50, Jas. H. Duncan, for '44, \$1 50. <i>West Bradford</i> , Daniel Fitts, Samuel Lovejoy, Miss A. Hasseltine, Rev. Nathan Monroe, each for '44, \$1 50, Benj. Greenleaf, to July, '45, \$1 50. <i>Andover</i> , Mark Newman, '44, \$1 50. <i>Methuen</i> , Hon. John Tenney, to Jan. '45, \$3. <i>Lowell</i> , Jas. G. Carney, Geo. H. Carleton, Seth Ames, H. G. T. Corliss, Homer Bartlett, \$1 50 each, for '44. <i>Boston</i> , Robt. B. Shaw, to June '44, \$1. <i>Haverhill</i> , Hiram Plummer, Mrs. Alfred Kittridge, for '44, each \$1 50.		61 75
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> , Rev. John H. Eaton, from subscribers, \$50. <i>Lima</i> , Rev. J. Barnard, Rev. S. Seager, Ira Godfrey, each \$1 50, to July '45, - - - - -		54 50
VIRGINIA.— <i>Fredericksburg</i> , R. C. L. Moncure, Esq., for '44, \$1 50, - - - - -		1 50
OHIO.— <i>Walnut Hills</i> , S. D. Kemper, to July. '45, \$1 50, - - - - -		1 50
Total Repository, - - - - -	208 25	
Total, - - - - -	\$1,746 88	



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